

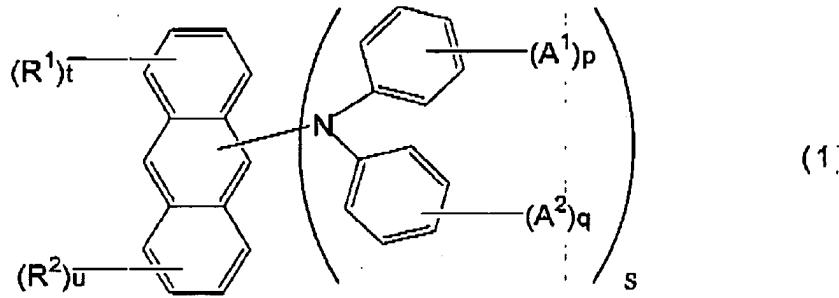
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REMARKS

Claims 1-12, as amended, remain herein. Claims 6-8 remain herein but are currently withdrawn from consideration. New claims 11 and 12 have been added. Support for the new claims may be found throughout the specification (see, e.g., page 7, lines 28-21; page 5, lines 22-27; page 6, lines 6-8; and compounds (37) and (38) at page 14 of the specification).

Claims 1-5 and 9-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Enokida et al. U.S. Patent 5,759,444 and U.S. Patent 6,251,531. The Office Action states that applicants' claimed compounds are "free of prior art" when R<sup>1</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted secondary or tertiary cycloalkyl group but not when R<sup>1</sup> is a secondary or tertiary alkyl group.

Applicants' claim 1 recites an aromatic amine derivative represented by the following general formula (1):



wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are each independently a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or

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unsubstituted arylamino group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a halogen atom; p and q are each an integer of 1 to 5 and s is an integer of 1 to 9 wherein when p or q is 2 or more, a plurality of A<sup>1</sup> or A<sup>2</sup> groups may be the same or different and may be bonded to each other to form an saturated or unsaturated ring, with the proviso that both of A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are not simultaneously hydrogen atoms;

R<sup>1</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted secondary or tertiary alkyl group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted secondary or tertiary cycloalkyl group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms; t is an integer among 1 to 9, and when t is 2 or more, a plurality of R<sup>1</sup> groups may be the same or different;

R<sup>2</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylamino group having 5 to 50 nuclear carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a halogen atom; u is an integer among 0 to 8 and when u is 2 or more, a plurality of R<sup>2</sup> groups may be the same or different; and

a sum of s, t and u (s + t + u) is an integer among 2 to 10.

Applicants' claimed compounds are not obvious in view of Enokida. The Office Action states that Enokida discloses a genus of compounds which encompasses applicants' claimed

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compounds when applicants' R<sup>1</sup> group is a secondary or tertiary alkyl. However, the fact that a claimed species or subgenus is encompassed by a prior art genus is not sufficient by itself to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. See *In re Baird*, 16 F.3d 380, 382 (Fed. Cir. 1994); and MPEP 2144.03. Enokida does not disclose a secondary or tertiary alkyl group at the R<sup>1</sup> position. In addition, Enokida does not require an alkyl group, an aryl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an arylamino group, an alkylamino group, or a halogen atom at the R<sup>2</sup> position.

None of Enokida's exemplified compounds includes a secondary or tertiary alkyl group at the R<sup>1</sup> position or an alkyl group, an aryl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an arylamino group, an alkylamino group, or a halogen atom at the R<sup>2</sup> position. Furthermore, none of Enokida's exemplified compounds includes substituents at both the R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> positions.

Applicants' claimed compounds are not obvious in view of Enokida. Organic electroluminescence devices using applicants' claimed compound exhibit high luminance and high efficiency of light emission, and have a long life. Applicants' specification shows that 2-methyl-9,10-bis(diphenylamino)anthracene, which corresponds to Enokida's compound (1) exhibits lower efficiency of light emission (8 cd/A versus 19 cd/A for Example 2), lower luminance (805 cd/m<sup>2</sup> versus 1914 cd/m<sup>2</sup> for Example 1) and lower half life (700 h versus 4000 h for Example 1) than applicants' compound (9) (Example 2) (see Comparative Example 2 and Example 2 at pages 28-30 of the specification).

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Thus, Enokida does not disclose all elements of applicants claimed invention and applicants claimed invention provides surprising and non-obvious results over the subject matter of Enokida. Accordingly, Enokida is not an adequate basis for rejection of applicants' claims under §102(a).

Reconsideration and allowance of all claims 1-5, 9-10, 11 and 12 are respectfully requested.

Accordingly, this application is now fully in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested. The PTO is hereby authorized to charge/credit any fee deficiencies or overpayments to Deposit Account No. 19-4293 (Order No. 28955.4034). If further amendments would place this application in even better condition for issue, the Examiner is invited to call applicants' undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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